

from Peshawar to join former President Sebghatullah Mojadeddi and other leaders for talks on resolving the country's problems.

The Saudi King invited warring Afghan Mujahideen groups to meet in Saudi Arabia for talks on ways to settle their differences.

UNHCR requires US\$ 75.5 million to cover direct assistance for approximately two million more Afghan refugees expected to return home in 1993.

Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar asked all major Mujahideen groups to form a new six-month interim government in Afghanistan and cease hostilities. The proposal has been rejected by the Afghan Government. However, another Mujahideen leader, Pir Gailani, has instead called for an all-party summit.

Former Afghan King, Zahir Shah, presented a number of proposals for the solution of the existing crisis and formation of a permanent government in Afghanistan.

The Afghan Civil Aviation Minister, Dr. Abdur Rahman visited London to meet foreign dignitaries as well as Afghans living there.

#### FEBRUARY

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of Pakistan said that the Dostum Militia would not be allowed to open an office in Pakistan.

Pir Gailani, leader of NIFA, proposed a seven point plan for restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan.

After a meeting in Jalalabad, six Afghan Mujahideen leaders have, in principle, agreed to attend peace talks in response to an invitation by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia provided Jamiat-i-Islami chief Rabbani attended as his party's representative rather than as the President. However, the decision was rejected by the Government.

The UN called on Afghan authorities to investigate the killing of four UN staff in the province of Nangarhar in an ambush; and to ensure the safety of all relief workers.

Seventeen Arabs based near Jalalabad were arrested by the Nangarhar Shura on suspicion of their involvement in the murder of four UN aid workers. They were freed after spending from four to nine days in custody as their involvement in the murders could not be proved. Furthermore, thirteen Afghans were also held by the Shura and interrogated as suspects in the murder.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, made a joint appeal to all Afghan groups to stop fighting and resolve their differences through peaceful political negotiations.

Haji Qadir, Governor of Nangarhar province said that his government would provide more facilities to visitors through an office in Peshawar, where official delegations would be provided escorts.

Deputy Foreign Minister, Najibullah Lafrai, represented Afghanistan in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) foreign ministers conference held in Quetta.

A group of about 30 Afghan women demonstrated outside the UN office in Kabul in protest at the fighting and anarchy in the Afghan capital.

A peace delegation headed by General Hameed Gul, former chief of Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence, went to Kabul to mediate a cease-fire between the warring groups.

Hezb-i-Islami chief, Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, said that a permanent cease-fire in Kabul could only be achieved if the Rabbani Government is replaced by an interim government and general elections are held within a year.

Maulavi Yunis Khalis, chief of his own faction of Hezb-i-Islami, called for the formation of an all parties' government with President Rabbani continuing in his office but excluding those parties involved in the recent fighting in Kabul.

It was reported that nearly 12,000 Afghans had crossed into Pakistan during February 1993.

MARCH

President Rabbani landed in Islamabad to participate in Pakistan-sponsored Afghan talks. Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, chief of Hezb-i-Islami, arrived on the next day. Other Afghan leaders had arrived earlier.

The official figure of new Afghan refugees reached 84,000, since mid 1992 showing an increase of 7,000 within 20 days, however, the unofficial figure is believed to be more than 200,000.

Two soldiers of the former Soviet Union army, who had been held in captivity by the Mujahideen for about eight years, were handed

over to the Deputy Consul General of Russia by a representative of the Defence Ministry.

After six days of intensive discussion, the Afghan talks, held in Islamabad, finally resulted in a Peace Accord which was signed by all major Mujahideen parties' leaders/representatives (except Hezb-i-Islami Khalis). Under the accord: President Rabbani will remain as the President of the country for 18 months with effect from 29 December, 1992; Hekmatyar or his nominee will assume the office of Prime Minister; a cease-fire will come into force immediately; weapons will be removed from Kabul and other cities; and a defence council comprising two members from each party will be set up. The Accord was welcomed by the UN Secretary General, Saudi Arabia, Iran and OIC. Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, and Uzbek militia commander, Rasheed Dostum, also welcomed the Accord.

Afghan leaders and the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, left for Saudi Arabia to perform Umrah and meet with King Fahd.

According to a formal announcement from Hezb-i-Islami, Hekmatyar decided to assume the office of the Prime Minister himself.

Former chief of the Pakistan Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), General Hamid Gul left Islamabad for Kabul to oversee the implementation of the Peace Accord signed in Islamabad.

The Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, stated that he was ready to relinquish his post if requested by the Mujahideen leaders.

The leader of Ittehad-i-Islami, Prof. Sayyaf said that he was against the sending of foreign troops into Afghanistan to monitor the cease-fire.

The Afghan leaders and Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, visited Iran to discuss the Afghan issue.

The scheduled meeting of the Afghan leaders in Jalalabad to discuss the implementation of the Islamabad Peace Accord did not begin, as many did not show up for the meeting.

The Afghan Prime Minister, Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, welcomed a statement of support for the Islamabad Accord by General Dostum.

The Afghan Mujahideen leaders have rejected the Iranian proposal that a foreign peace force be sent to Afghanistan to supervise the cease-fire.

Second rank Afghan leaders began formal talks in Jalalabad on the formation of a new cabinet, to be headed by Hekmatyar. Although, representatives of the eight parties, which signed the Islamabad accord, attended the talks and discussed the matter for two days, they could not reach agreement on the composition of the new Afghan Cabinet.

As the warring groups in the Afghan capital agreed on a cease-fire, diplomatic delegations from India, Iran, Poland and Turkey arrived in Kabul to assess the situation.

APRIL

Hezb-i-Wahdat sources complained that the Prime Minister did not consult them before preparing proposals for the Afghan cabinet.

The Afghan President said that he had received a list of the new Cabinet prepared by the Prime Minister Hekmatyar, but he wanted to make some changes to it. However, Hekmatyar said that the President did not have the right to change it, only to formally announce the list; he also dissolved the previous Afghan Cabinet, saying he had formed a new Islamic Government. Some other Afghan parties also indicated that they had not been properly consulted.

Pakistan police sources said that more than 100 Arabs working in different NGOs helping the Afghans had been arrested in Peshawar; it is believed some of these are wanted for terrorist activities.

Hekmatyar's son-in-law, who had been held in prison, was released by Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud.

Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani and Prime Minister Hekmatyar failed to overcome their differences on the defence portfolio in four hours of face-to-face talks.

The former Secretary General of Pakistan's foreign affairs, Akram Zaki, visited Kabul as Pakistan's special envoy. He met Afghan leaders and urged them to resolve their differences through negotiations.

About 200 Afghan and Pakistani employees of Islamic Non-Governmental Organizations demonstrated in Peshawar to protest the Pakistan Government's operation against Arab nationals.

A senior UN official has appealed to Afghan Mujahideen leaders to allow former President Dr. Najibullah to leave the country for medical treatment abroad.

Women, who were earlier banished by the Rabbani government from Kabul Television, reappeared on Kabul TV.

An Afghan delegation headed by the Minister for Agriculture and Land Reform left Kabul for a visit to Pakistan, Iran and Turkey to seek emergency assistance in connection with botanical diseases. He also requested the provision of agricultural tools.

With the closure of some of the major routes, including Jalalabad-Kabul highway, an economic blockade on Kabul city began.

President Rabbani issued a Presidential decree, ordering the celebration of 5th of Saur as the day of the fall of the previous communist government and 8th of Saur as the day of the installation of the Islamic Government.

Three European diplomats who were reportedly kidnapped on the Pak-Afghan border were arrested by a commander of Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar due to security reasons. The Afghan Consul General in Quetta said that these diplomats had crossed into Afghanistan's Kandahar province illegally from Balochistan, Pakistan and had been taking photographs of sensitive border areas.

The meeting of the Afghan Mujahideen leaders scheduled to be held in Jalalabad on 29 April could not take place as some of the leaders, including the Afghan President, did not arrive.

MAY

Formal talks among the Afghan Mujahideen leaders began in Jalalabad city to resolve the differences on the formation of a Cabinet agreed under the Islamabad Accord signed 7 March.

Former Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, refused to travel to Jalalabad to take part in the negotiations on the formation of a broad-based cabinet. He said that there was no need for him to participate as well as President Rabbani.

A large number of Ulema and other people demonstrated in Jalalabad demanding the Nangarhar Shura not to allow the Afghan leaders to leave the city until they have reached an agreement on the formation of a representative Afghan Cabinet.

The Jalalabad-Kabul road which was closed by commanders loyal to Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar was reopened.

The three European diplomats who were arrested by a commander of Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar in Kandahar province were released.

The UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali expressed dismay over the fresh escalation of violence in the Afghan capital. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia also regretted the killing of hundreds of Afghans in the Mujahideen in-fighting.

The figures released by UNHCR office in Islamabad said that new arrivals from Kabul, observed by the UNHCR at Torkham, between 8 - 14 May, totalled 370 persons.

A three-member peace mission from the Jeddah-based Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) arrived in Islamabad on its way to Afghanistan to seek an immediate cease-fire in Kabul. The delegation was headed by OIC Assistant Secretary General, Ibrahim Saleh al-Bakr.

After 20 days of talks, and reviewing several proposals, Afghan leaders in Jalalabad reached agreement on the formation of a 22-member Afghan cabinet. Under the agreement, the Defence Ministry and Interior Ministry would be supervised by commissions headed by President Rabbani and Prime Minister, Hekmatyar, respectively. After two months, two well-known commanders selected from each province would choose the future Defence and Interior Ministers. General Dostum was not represented in the new cabinet.

The Afghan President called on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of Pakistan and discussed the latest developments in Afghanistan.

The Afghan President laid the foundation stone of the Afghan embassy building in Islamabad, Pakistan.

The Afghan Prime Minister, Hekmatyar, said that he had no personal enmity with Ahmad Shah Masood and was looking forward to working with him.

#### JUNE

In an interview with the BBC, Hekmatyar said that he did not feel it necessary to take heavy contingents of his own Mujahideen forces into Kabul as the other groups inside the city were his brothers and he in no way felt insecure.

The first Afghan cabinet meeting called by the Prime Minister attended by only two ministers of Hezb-i-Wahdat.

All five Commissions (Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Information and Finance) formed under the Jalalabad Accord held separate meetings with Hekmatyar at his military base in Charasyab.

The Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister, Alauddin Brujerdi, arrived in Kabul.

The Afghan President and Prime Minister met in Paghman, about 20 km west of the capital, to discuss the convening of the first official cabinet meeting.

Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, aged 44, was sworn in as Afghan Prime Minister in the presence of the Afghan President in Paghman. Hekmatyar and a dozen Ministers present took the oath of office from the Chief Justice, Mawlawi Mohammad Shah Fazli.

A number of Ministers of the newly sworn-in Afghan Cabinet began their official work in Kabul.

The UN assured its support to the newly-formed Afghan Government. In a message to the Afghan President, the UN Special Envoy termed it as a broad-based government of reconciliation.

A group of professors of the Kabul University launched a campaign to reopen the University, which remained closed since the fall of the Najibullah government.

For the first time the UN is putting heavy pressure on the Afghan Government in Kabul to free former President Najibullah, who is seriously ill with kidney problems.

Former Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masood, called for elections in Afghanistan within the next three or four months, to be held under the supervision of the UN and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

#### JULY

General Abdul Rasheed Dostum, head of the former pro-communist Uzbek militia, flew into Kabul for talks with President Rabbani and other Mujahideen leaders. He met the former Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masood. He has also met the leader of Hezb-i-Wahdat and Prime Minister, Hekmatyar.

Afghanistan denied helping Islamic rebels to stage attacks on Tajikistan across its border and reported that would try any Afghans found involved.

The Afghan President left Kabul for Turkey to attend a three-day (ECO) summit in Ankara, Turkey.

Up to 615,000 Afghan refugees out of three million who fled to Iran during the Afghan war have returned home, an Iranian

Interior Ministry official said.

Ittehad-i-Islami Afghanistan and Hezb-i-Wahdat signed a cease-fire agreement in Kabul; and Hezb-i-Wahdat signed another cease-fire agreement with Shura-i-Nizar of the former Defence Minister.

A memorandum of understanding was signed in Istanbul by Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Pakistan to promote sustained economic growth.

Hezb-i-Islami of Hekmatyar and Junbish-i-Mili Islami of General Dostum signed a cease-fire agreement in Kabul city.

The Governor of Herat Province, Commander Ismail Khan, asked the Afghan nation to unite and give their whole-hearted support to the central government.

The Afghan Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, discussed the annual budget.

The Afghan Prime Minister offered two seats in his new cabinet to General Dostum.

The Afghan President met a delegation of elders, scholars and commanders of Samangan Province in Kabul.

Afghanistan announced its willingness to holding tripartite talks with Russia and Tajikistan to resolve the problems and tension in Tajik-Afghan border area.

The Afghan Foreign Minister appealed to the UN Secretary General for UN assistance to resolve the Afghan-Tajik border dispute.

The Afghan cabinet approved the appointment of Qutbuddin Hilal as first deputy Prime Minister.

The Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Hidayatullah Amin Arsalah, arrived in Pakistan on a five-day visit.

A high-level delegation headed by Commander Ismail Khan, special envoy of the Afghan President, paid a visit to Turkmenistan at the invitation of the President of that country. Cooperation agreements for supply of petroleum products, extraction and drilling of oil and construction of Herat-Torghondi road were signed with the Turkmen officials.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's special envoy met the Afghan President, the former Defence Minister, Deputy Foreign Minister

and head of National Security in Kabul. He promised to halt the bombing of Afghanistan's northern border.

AUGUST

The Afghan Presidential Spokesman denounced a demand by Russia that civilians and refugees from Tajikistan be withdrawn from border areas near Tajikistan. These areas have come under rocket and artillery fire by Russian troops.

Afghanistan denied an Indian allegation that they had sent Afghan Mujahideen to fight against Indian troops in Kashmir.

The Afghan embassy in Cairo denied a report that the Afghan Government had offered political asylum to Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, who was wanted to stand trial for murder and violence in Egypt.

The UN Special Envoy, Sotiris Mousouris, who was in Kabul for two days said that there was consensus among the main Afghan leaders to hold elections for an assembly to frame a constitution for their country. He said the Afghan leaders had also agreed to ask the UN to supervise the election or at least act as an observer. The leaders he met included the Afghan President, Prime Minister and former Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud.

Afghan Foreign Minister began talks in the Tajik capital, Dushanbe to resolve the border conflict between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. The Minister said that they had agreed to form a tripartite commission consisting of the representatives of Afghanistan, Tajikistan and UNHCR to take measures for the return of Tajik refugees from Afghanistan.

The Afghan Prime Minister, Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, arrived in Peshawar on his first official visit since becoming Prime Minister. He held talks with the former care-taker Prime Minister of Pakistan and with the President of Pakistan.

The Afghan Prime Minister said that necessary arrangement had been made for a general election in Afghanistan to be held in October 1993.

A tripartite agreement between Afghanistan, Pakistan and UNHCR was signed in Islamabad to facilitate the return of Afghan refugees from Pakistan. Under the agreement, a Commission consisting of 12 members, four members from each side, would be established for the repatriation of Afghan refugees.

The Afghan Prime Minister arrived in Tehran on his first official

visit to Iran. He held discussions on matters of mutual interest and on ways to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

India decided to reopen its embassy in Kabul.

The Afghan Prime Minister arrived in Jeddah for talks with the Saudi leaders.

The former Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, warned Pakistan not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan commenting that such a policy could spell disaster for both countries.

Some 1,000 Afghans demonstrated outside the UN building in Kabul against Russian aggression on the Afghan-Tajik border.

UNHCR sources said that the repatriation of about 85,000 Iran based Afghan refugees to Afghanistan via Quetta would start in September.

The Afghan President agreed to upgrade Nooristan area of Kunar and Laghaman provinces into a new province.

Formal talks between the Afghan and Tajik President began.

The President of Tajikistan flew out of Kabul with five Russian prisoners of war who had been captured by an Afghan Mujahideen group in Tajikistan.

#### SEPTEMBER

The US Ambassador to Pakistan along with Islamabad based Ambassadors and High Commissioners of Australia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada, Germany and the European Economic Community visited Kabul to examine the situation with a view to re-opening their missions in Kabul - which had been closed in 1979.

The Afghan Foreign Minister held a meeting with the visiting delegation of the Islamabad based Ambassadors led by the UN Special Envoy, Sotirios Mousouris. The delegation assured the Minister that the UN and friendly countries would extend every help to Afghanistan and would take part in its reconstruction. The Afghan Minister for Public Health also had a meeting with the delegation.

42 Afghan girls and 10 Pakistanis were among the 192 students given admission to the Medical Faculty of the Nangarhar University in Jálalabad this year.

## AID AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

### JANUARY

An Iranian cargo plane airlifted 20 MT of medicine to Kabul.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society established a number of medical centers in Kabul, Mazar and Herat cities.

### FEBRUARY

The Government of Pakistan was seeking the help of NGOs to assist 72,000 newly arrived Afghan refugees in NWFP.

A press release said that UNILOG delivered a total of 41,400 MT of relief and development supplies to Afghanistan during 1992. In addition UNILOG transported 68,600 MT food to repatriation centers throughout NWFP.

The UN sent a convoy of trucks carrying 16 MT of medicine and blankets for thousands of wounded in the shell-shattered Afghan capital.

The International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) is closing down its services in Peshawar towards the end of March or mid April. The hospital equipment will be moved to the government-controlled Civil Hospital Jalalabad, which has been fully functional for the last six months.

### MARCH

A 48-hour cease-fire in Kabul, observed on the appeal of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General, Sotirios Mousouris resulted in the delivery of 20 MT of emergency medical and food supplies to Kabul. The supplies were distributed by UNICEF and WHO officials along with other items available in the UN stores in Kabul.

Afghan Technical Consultants (ATC) has removed 42,837 mines of various types from an area of 12,829,455 sq. meters in Afghanistan by March 1993.

20 personnel of the Russian army, through UN, have volunteered to join the demining teams in Afghanistan.

The Canadian High Commissioner announced a contribution of 83 million Rupees to UNHCR to assist both returning Afghan refugees and those remaining in Pakistan.

An agreement on the control of malaria and tuberculosis was

Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei Kozyrev, arrived in Kabul to discuss clashes along the border with the central Asian Republic of Tajikistan with the Afghan Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

UNHCR stated that more than 1.6 million Afghan refugees had repatriated from Pakistan between 1990 and end of August this year.

The Afghan Foreign Minister embarked on a diplomatic mission to the United Kingdom and the United States to seek financial assistance for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. After a three-day stay in London, the Minister was due to leave for the US to participate in the UN General Assembly meeting in New York. The Afghan President was also scheduled to participate in the UN General Assembly.

The Afghan President constituted a 45-member Commission, headed by Mawlawi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, to draft the interim constitution of the country.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, arrived in Teheran to discuss the repatriation programme of more than two million Afghan refugees living in Iran. Later she traveled to Pakistan for holding meetings with the authorities as well as visiting refugees in Peshawar. On her first ever visit to Afghanistan, she met the Afghan President and the Afghan Minister for Refugee Repatriation. She told the President that the Government would have to improve the country's security situation if the refugees were to be persuaded to return from Pakistan and Iran.

The Afghan President met with the Special Rapporteur of the UN Rights Commission, Prof. Ermacora and discussed the situation prevailing in the country as well as measures taken by the Afghan Government for restoration of basic human rights in Afghanistan.

Three prisoners of war of the former Soviet Union, who were released, said that they wanted to stay in Afghanistan.

In an interview with the BBC Pushtoo Service the Governor of Herat province, Commander Ismail Khan, said that Afghan refugees in Iran are not allowed to work and cannot even visit sick people in the hospitals.

A campaign has been launched to establish a new province within Nangarhar. One of the names proposed for the province was Pakhtoonkhwa.

The United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees, Ogata, who was in Pakistan to review the Afghan refugees situation said the situation was becoming normal in Afghanistan and she expected that by the end of next year a large number of refugees would have returned to their country from Pakistan and Iran.

OCTOBER

The Afghan President would not announce the new interim constitution - drafted by a 50 member commission set up by him - until hearing the complaints of the minority Shai Muslim faction.

The Afghan President arrived in Jeddah. A member of the President's delegation said that most meetings had been concerned with ensuring the basic requirements needed for rehabilitation of infrastructure in the country, including electricity, water, roads etc. to enable millions of Afghans to return to their country. The Afghan delegation included the Ministers for Construction, Education, Communication and Foreign Affairs.

Pakistan asked Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey to use their influence in restoring peace in Afghanistan.

Former Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masood, blamed Prime Minister Gulbaddin Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami for supporting Ahmadzai tribesmen who had occupied the Sarobi dam and parts of the Jalalabad highway.

The Afghan President arrived in Kuwait for a three-day official visit discussing bilateral ties in a meeting with the Emir.

The Afghan President arrived in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for talks with senior officials.

An Iranian Official said that a phased return of all Afghan refugees in Iran would be completed by March 1996.

The Jalalabad-Kabul highway was reopened to traffic after a closure of about two weeks. This followed the signing of a ten-day cease-fire agreement between warring groups at Sarobi. The agreement was concluded following mediation by a delegation of Afghan elders led by Commander Mawlawi Jallaluddin Haqqani.

Amnesty International condemned the European and North American Governments for ignoring human rights violations in Afghanistan. In its report, the organization said that hundreds of Afghans seeking refuge are facing the threat of forcible repatriation to their country.

Former Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, congratulated Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan on the success of her party in the general elections and termed it a morale booster for democracy in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, General Dostum and leader of Hezb-i-Wahdat, Abdul Ali Mazari, conveyed their deepest congratulations to Benazir Bhutto.

The Afghan Minister for Foreign Affairs called on Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and conveyed a goodwill message on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan, on her assumption of the office of Prime Minister.

In a statement in Peshawar, the leader of Ittehad-i-Islami, Prof. Sayyaf, demanded an immediate end to the siege of Hazratbal and the adjacent mosque in Srinagar, Kashmir by Indian troops.

The BBC reported that the Afghan President has offered the premiership to Pir Syed Ahmad Gillani, Chief of National Islamic Front of Afghanistan.

In a major policy reversal, the Federal Government of Pakistan asked the Provincial Government of NWFP to implement its previous orders of cutting down the number of Arabs working in various international Islamic relief agencies. They were to be given three months to leave the country.

#### NOVEMBER

A six-member peace delegation, headed by Ayatollah Asef Mohseni, left Kabul in an attempt to broker a cease-fire between the warring factions engaged in fighting in Tagab.

The Nangarhar Shura and Ahmadzai tribe, whose disputes led to the closure of the Jalalabad-Kabul road, agreed to a permanent cease-fire.

The UN Special Envoy for Afghanistan appealed to the warring factions in Tagab district, Kapisa to cease fighting.

The Afghan Minister for Foreign Affairs visited Iran.

The Hezb-i-Wahdat shifted its headquarters to the Afghan capital Kabul, indicating an improvement in its relations with the Afghan Government.

Sudan's Islamic Movement leader, Hassan Al-Turabi, who was on a two-day unofficial peace mission to Kabul, held talks with the Afghan President, Prime Minister and other leaders.

The UN Special Envoy for Afghanistan said that the former Afghan President, Najibullah, should be allowed to leave the country on humanitarian grounds.

14 Pakistanis were freed from Kabul Sadarat Prison.

The Afghan Prime Minister offered to resign if President Rabbani also submitted his resignation.

Pakistan decided to set up a Commission comprising Saudi Arabia, Iran and Pakistan to assist in resolving the problems between different Afghan groups.

The UN Special Envoy for Afghanistan ended a two-day visit to Kabul with a warning that the UN assistance would depend on improved security in the country.

DECEMBER

Two Afghan warring groups - Ittehad-i-Islami and Hezb-i-Wahdat - exchanged prisoners of war held during the bloody clashes in the last few months in Kabul.

Four delegations headed by the Afghan Deputy Prime Minister, Qutbuddin Hilal, left Islamabad to take part in an Islamic Conference in Khartoum.

The newly elected Mujahideen Shura in Kunar Province imposed a total ban on poppy cultivation, processing and drug trafficking.

The First Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan called on the President of Pakistan and conveyed him warm felicitations and greetings from the Government and the people of Afghanistan on the assumption of his office.

An air service between Kabul and Jeddah was started and an office of Afghan Aryana Airlines opened in Jeddah.

The Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar denied reports that the Afghan Prime Minister has transferred powers to his deputy, Qazi Amin Waqad.

It was stated at the second meeting of the tripartite commission for voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees held in Peshawar that there had been a decline in the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homeland this year, due to the lack of security inside Afghanistan.

An all Afghan parties dialogue was proposed by Pakistan's Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, to help restore peace in the country.

The talks were supposed to be hosted by Islamabad. It was later revealed that the expected response from the Afghan leaders was not received.

The NWFP government decided to hand over the responsibility of permits for the supply all types of goods to Afghanistan to the Federal Government and Ministry of SAFRON.

The Afghan Prime Minister, in a letter to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, requested Pakistan to stop aviation fuel supplies to the President Rabbani Government as it is being used to refuel military aircraft.

The Afghan President arrived in Tajikistan. It was said that he planned to sign several agreements, including a broad agreement on relations between Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

The Afghan Government welcomed a UN resolution calling for ban on the export of anti-personnel mines and announced its willingness to implement the world body's decision.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister's scheduled visit to Kabul was postponed.

Afghanistan's Ministry of Refugees Repatriation said that UNHCR officials have assured that Afghan refugees in Pakistan would be provided rations until they voluntarily repatriate and their rights would be fully protected.

## SECURITY MATTERS

### JANUARY

A number of rockets, claimed to be fired by Hekmatyar's forces, hit the Afghan capital killing/injuring some 20 people. Shelling and further rockets caused workers to abandon their work places.

Eight people, including a soldier, reportedly received injuries when rockets landed near the Defence Ministry in Kabul.

The Pakistan Embassy in Kabul was hit by a rocket killing three children living in the compound.

According to a Kabul Radio report, a further 89 rockets were fired on the Afghan capital killing at least 23 people and injuring hundreds of others.

Three rockets hit the UN office in Kabul.

Thousands of Kabul residents fled the city as the warring groups exchanged heavy fire.

A hand grenade was thrown at the residence of Randy Martin, Director of International Rescue Committee (IRC), in University Town, Peshawar by two unidentified people. No one was injured.

Germany and Italy closed their embassies in Kabul due to the continuing fighting.

According to a report, 720 people in Kabul were killed during the six days fighting between government troops and Hezb-i-Islami.

### FEBRUARY

Nine people were killed and six others injured in clashes between two groups in Kunar province.

3 unidentified armed men indiscriminately opened fire on two UN vehicles at Surkh Diwal, Nangarhar province, killing two international staff and two Afghan staff. A fifth person escaped unhurt. Consequently, the UN temporarily re-called its staff from eastern Afghanistan and decided not to use the Torkham - Jalalabad highway for sending assistance.

Foreign relief workers said at least 1,000 people were killed in Kabul in the week to 6 February following clashes between the Defence Ministry, Hezb-i-Islami and Hezb-i-Wahdat forces.

Kabul radio said more than 75 rockets were fired on the southern, northern and central parts of the capital killing 72 people and injuring more than 80. Another 28 people were killed and 65 injured as a result of another rocket attack on 4 February. 12 people were killed and 48 injured on 6 February when more than 100 rockets were again fired on the capital. Another 54 people were killed and more than 100 injured in one of the most severe rocket attacks on Kabul on 8 February.

Turkey, for the first time in 70 years, closed down its embassy in Kabul and pulled out its diplomats due to the security issue.

The Afghan deputy minister for justice, Mawlawi Nasrullah Mansoor, who was also the Governor of Paktia, lost his life in a bomb explosion in his car.

China announced the temporary closure of its embassy in Kabul for security reasons.

The ICRC has estimated that 5,000 people have died in 25 days of continued fighting between the government, Hezb-i-Islami and Hezb-i-Wahdat in the capital Kabul.

Afghan government and Hezb-i-Islami forces continued shelling each other's positions in the south west of the capital Kabul in spite of a temporary cease-fire.

According to a report broadcasted by the BBC, General Dostum met Pakistan's Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs during his three-day secret visit to Pakistan.

Five people, including three women and two children, were killed when their vehicle, going to Surkhrod, was ambushed by an unidentified gunman near Surkai, Nangarhar province.

Two mortar bombs exploded among crowds in a busy bazaar in Kabul city killed 100 people and injured more than 60.

Five armed men entered the residential compound of the Norwegian Afghanistan Committee in University Town, Peshawar assaulting a number of expatriate and Afghan staff and stealing three cars, money, valuables and household goods. Later on the three cars were recovered and a number of suspects were detained.

MARCH

22 people were killed and 150 injured in Kabul in fighting between government troops and Hezb-i-Wahdat.

A strong supporter of the Afghan Defence Minister, General Aloomi, was shot dead in Kabul.

A group of Afghan Mujahideen kidnapped 26 personnel of the Frontier Corps after a clash that left 17 dead and many injured near Multani border post in Zhob district, Baluchistan.

Eight Afghans were killed and four sustained injuries when their vehicle was blown-up by a land-mine near Khost, Paktia province.

More than 100, mainly women and children, were killed by rockets in Kabul.

Defence Ministry forces and Hezb-i-Islami in Kabul exchanged heavy artillery fire injuring 18 persons, including civilians.

APRIL

Commander Bakhtmal of the Jamiat-i-Islami was killed and 14 of his body guards were wounded in an attack near Sarobi, Kabul.

Four rockets hit the Presidential Palace in Kabul and six others came down in the residential area of the city.

Due to clashes between the Defence Ministry and Hezb-i-Wahdat in Kabul, at least 74 wounded were admitted to the city hospitals.

More than 85 people were killed in Kandahar city as a result of three days of fighting between various groups of the Afghan Mujahideen.

Two US journalists, Ms. Sharon Herbaugh and Ms. Natasha Singh, were among the 15 passengers who were killed when a military helicopter crashed near Pul-i-Khumri, Baghlan province.

16 rockets were fired into the northern parts of Kabul city killing one and wounding five people. A further four long-range rockets were fired on the former ICRC hospital, killing six and wounding 14, ICRC reported.

Former Afghan Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, and several senior military staff narrowly escaped death when two long-range missiles fired by anti-government Mujahideen exploded just meters away from them.

76 persons died when a military aircraft crashed in northern Afghanistan.

MAY

Seven people were killed and many others injured when rockets hit Kabul city.

Defence Ministry forces and Hezb-i-Wahdat forces exchanged rocket, heavy artillery and tank fire killing four people and injuring 20 in the government controlled areas. Another nine people were killed and 30 injured on the other day as a result of fighting between the same two groups.

On the sixth consecutive day of fighting eleven more people were killed and many others injured in the Afghan capital.

Severe fighting, between the Defence Ministry and Ittehad-i-Islami forces on the one side and Hezb-i-Wahdat and Hezb-i-Islami on the other side, resulted in more than 600 people being injured and many killed.

According to figures released by the ICRC, some 3,200 people were admitted to the five main functioning Kabul hospitals and two smaller clinics in the first five days of the fighting between the Defence Ministry and opposition forces. The number of those killed in the fighting or who died in the hospitals was not known.

Huge losses to life and property have been reported in severe fighting between the troops of Defence Ministry and Hezb-i-Islami in Kapisa province.

JUNE

The official Kabul Radio reported that Afghan security forces arrested some followers of Hekmatyar on charges of planning terrorist activities in the capital, Kabul, during the Eid holidays.

At least five people were killed when 37 rocket and artillery shells landed in residential areas of Kabul city, Radio Kabul reported.

According to Kabul Radio, several rockets were fired into Kabul killing 5 people and injuring 16.

Forces of the Defence Ministry and Hekmatyar exchanged machine gun fire two days after they signed a cease-fire agreement.

As a result of 83 rockets fired on Khairkhana and Karte Parwan areas of Kabul during renewed fighting between government forces and Hezb-i-Wahdat, at least 15 people were killed and 26 others

injured. Both sides blamed each other for starting the attack.

13 more people were killed and 34 injured following rocket attacks on Kabul city.

JULY

10 people were killed and 20 injured in three separate clashes between two tribes, Zanikhil and Mandozai, in Khost Province.

Some 21 people were killed when an anti-Mujahideen group in Nangarhar province was attacked by forces of the Nangarhar Shura.

Five people were killed and eight others injured when 33 rockets were fired on the Afghan capital from the south of the city. Three more people were killed by rocket attacks on the capital on the next day.

The Afghan government blamed Moscow for attacks on Afghan villages of Takhar a border province with Tajikistan. According to the various reports anywhere between 80 to 360 people were killed or wounded, and some 6,000 people left homeless.

Two people were killed as a result of renewed clashes between the forces of former Defence Minister and Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar in Kabul.

AUGUST

Rockets fired into Kabul city injured 14 people and destroyed a dozen houses. Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar was blamed for firing the rockets.

About one million Afghans have lost their limbs due to land-mines during the 15 years war in Afghanistan, reports a study based on the ICRC, UN and Afghan figures.

Russian planes attacked 10 villages in northern Afghanistan causing heavy damage and casualties. According to radio Kabul, people of six villages have left their homes. Another 10 people were injured when Russian troops shelled villages in Takhar, a border province with Tajikistan.

Radio Kabul claimed that forces loyal to the Afghan Prime Minister had fired rockets in the capital, killing six people and wounding eight. Two days after, another four people were killed and one injured in a rocket attack.

At least seven people were killed and 12 injured in a rocket attack on Kabul as firing continued for the second consecutive

reached between the Afghan Public Health Minister and the Chief of WHO in Kabul.

The British government provided 7.5 million pounds for rehabilitation programmes and assistance to refugees returning to Afghanistan.

APRIL

The UN officials briefed the Afghan Minister for Planning in Kabul about how their organizations were functioning in various parts of Kabul city.

MAY

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) stated that for the year 1993 they expect to clear 10 million square meters of priority areas; survey and mark 25 million square meters of mined areas; and provide mine awareness training to 330,000 people living in 25 districts of Afghanistan.

JUNE

The sacrificial meat from Saudi Arabia for Afghan refugees in Pakistan arrived at Peshawar and Quetta.

The Afghan President, Burhanuddin Rabbani, asked the UN and other countries of the world to help in the war against narcotics in Afghanistan. The Foreign Ministry was ordered to assist the UN to open an office in Kabul to help the Government in this matter.

The Government of Japan provided US\$ 11.42 million food assistance for Afghan refugees through the World Food Programme (WFP).

A report issued by CARE International, a US relief agency, said that the people of Afghanistan, who are confronting continued fighting, need much assistance for the reconstruction of their country.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hidayat Amin Arsala, after resuming his office, appealed to the UN to re-open its offices in Kabul city and contribute to the reconstruction and restoration of peace in the country.

For the first time since the end of April, a UN convoy, of 27 trucks in total carrying 373 MT wheat and wheat flour, 10 MT medical supplies and 20,000 liters of fuel for displaced families, reached Kabul.

day.

Two people were killed and three injured in a shoot out in Khost province.

The death toll of fighting in Kandahar Province rose to 250 with about 500 injured.

SEPTEMBER

Three days after signing an official cease-fire in Kabul, two hostile Mujahideen groups, Ittehad-i-Islami and Hezb-i-Wahdat, engaged in an artillery exchange causing 39 injured and one killed.

Commander Haji Shomali Khan, Deputy Governor of Nangarhar, along with four others were shot dead. He was attacked by unidentified gunmen outside the Governor's House in Jalalabad where he had gone to attend a meeting of the Nangarhar Shura. His brother, Mohammad Nasir, was also murdered along with 12 companions on the same day.

Reports from Nangarhar said that in an operation against Commander Shomali and his group more than 80 people were killed from both sides in three-days of fighting.

Yunis Qanuni, Head of Political Affairs of the Defence Ministry, was injured in an assassination attempt on his life. Four passers-by were killed and many injured in the blast.

State run Radio Kabul reported that fighters loyal to the Afghan Prime Minister bombarded the eastern suburbs of the capital Kabul with heavy artillery killing many women, children and old people.

Clashes between Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar and government troops in eastern parts of Kabul city caused heavy losses of life and damage to property.

Radio Kabul said that Russian forces repeatedly shelled the residential area in Chehab of Takhar province.

As a result of clashes between Mujahideen and militia in Faryab province some 35,000 local people migrated to Badghis province.

Ittehad-i-Islami said that more than 300 rockets and mortar shells were fired at their bases in Paghman by Hezb-i-Wahdat killing or injuring some 12 people.

OCTOBER

About 12 people were killed in fighting between Hezb-i-Wahdat and Ittehad-i-Islami in the western part of Kabul.

The death toll in the factional Afghan fighting between Commander Zardad, Shamali's cousin, and other commanders of Sarobi Shura rose to 250 on the fourth consecutive day of fighting.

More than 40 computers and other properties belonging to the Jihad Institute of Technology, funded by Arab donors in Jalozai camp Peshawar, were looted by some Afghan refugees.

The Afghan Ministry for Foreign Affairs said that the Government of Tajikistan had resumed cross border bombardments killing at least one civilian and wounding many others.

At least 21 people were killed and some 50 people were wounded in an out-break of fighting between Ittehad-i-Islami and Hezb-i-Wahdat in the western parts of Kabul.

Three persons were killed and 78 injured as a result of rocket attacks by Ittehad-i-Islami group on the Pul-i-Sukhta area in the west of Kabul, reported a Hezb-i-Wahdat spokesman.

Two trucks from the UN 29-truck convoy, carrying winter relief supplies from Pakistan to Kabul, were looted by Mujahideen forces of Commander Zardad in the Sarobi area close to Kabul.

NOVEMBER

The Field Office of UNHCR (the one at Shir Khan Bandar, Kunduz Province), assisting in the repatriation of Tajik refugees from northern Afghanistan, was taken over by military forces of Ittehad-i-Islami Afghanistan. Food storage warehouses were looted and some communications equipment was stolen.

For the first time in the last six months, fierce fighting erupted between Prime Minister Hekmatyar's Hezb-i-Islami and President Rabbani's forces in Tagab and Sarobi, east of Kabul. Both sides were blaming each other for launching the attack. About 200 civilians were killed in the first few days. Despite the announcement of a cease-fire by Deputy Prime Minister, Mawlawi Arsala Rahmani, the fighting was not stopped.

15 people were killed and 30 injured as Russian aircraft bombarded Badakhshan Province. This is the first time since talks between Afghan Government and Russia took place to try to resolve the Tajik problem peacefully.

The mayor of Kandahar was shot dead in his office by his cook.

Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar captured two foreign journalists along with 30 others in Tagab district where there was fighting against the Afghan government forces. The captured journalists were transferred to the headquarters of Hezb-i-Islami on 14 November and they were released on 15 November.

At least 6 people were killed and 10 injured as the Afghan capital came under a heavy rocket attack, Radio Kabul reported. Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar was blamed for the attack.

More than 40 people were reported to be killed and 70 injured when four aircraft bombed Sarobi district.

DECEMBER

One woman was killed and eight people wounded by anti-personnel mines placed overnight in the eastern suburb of Pul-i-Charkhi, Kabul.

Eight Pakistanis were killed and three others wounded in Tagab fighting.

A barrage of 40 rockets and mortars slammed positions held by General Dostum's militia in the southwest of Afghan capital killing at least two government soldiers. Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar was blamed for the attack.

8 persons - 5 Dostum's people and 3 from Shura-i-Nizar of Ahmad Shah Masoud - were killed and scores of others injured in a clash between forces loyal to General Dostum and Former Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masoud, in Kabul city.

At least 3 people were killed and 18 injured when anti-government forces fired rockets on Kabul city.

At least 6 people were killed and several others injured in clashes between the supporters of the Afghan President and Prime Minister Hekmatyar in Kandahar province.



## OTHER NEWS<sup>28</sup>

### JANUARY

Endoscopic equipment worth one million Rupees was handed over by Rustam Shah Mohmand, Commissioner for Afghan Refugees NWFP, to the Administrator of Hayat Shaheed Teaching Hospital in Peshawar.

### FEBRUARY

A group of 65 foreign commandos landed at Peshawar airport for alleged action against certain important personalities in Afghanistan, claimed Senator Qazi Hussain Ahmad.

Nine Arabs, fighting alongside Hezb-i-Islami, were killed and fifteen injured south of Kabul.

The governor of Badakhshan province along with two other government officials were killed in a helicopter crash some 25 kms from the provincial capital Faizabad.

### JUNE

17 people were killed and 12 houses collapsed as a result of a landslide in a suburban village of Badakhshan province. Another 10 people were killed in Jurm and Bahark districts of Badakhshan after flash floods.

Some 115 people were killed and an unknown number were missing after a mud-slide triggered by freak rains swept away some 250 houses in Kabul city.

### JULY

The Afghan Health Minister said that there were 109 confirmed cases of cholera in Kabul and 222 cases had been confirmed in the northern city of Pul-i-Khumri. It was also reported that 50 people had died of suspected cholera in the northern province of Takhar.

Four people were killed in floods caused by heavy rains in Badakhshan province.

### AUGUST

More than 200 houses were demolished in Badakhshan province by an earthquake.



The new Minister for Public Health, Dr. Amin Fatimi, appealed to the world community for assistance in the health sector.

The Afghan President received Sotirios Mousouris. The President expressed his thanks for the continued cooperation of the UN and expressed his appreciation to the UN Secretary General for sending assistance to Afghanistan. The Afghan Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Public Health Minister also met him.

JULY

India is seeking UN assistance for tens of thousands of Afghans who fled Afghanistan following the establishment of an Islamic Government in Afghanistan in April 1992.

Afghanistan appealed for emergency aid for the victims of artillery attacks by Russian forces across the border of Tajikistan.

On his arrival from Turkey, President Rabbani said that all the<sup>ib</sup> countries that attended the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) summit conference, and especially Turkey, promised to offer assistance to Afghanistan.

People living in northern Afghanistan appealed for emergency help after being attacked by border guards from Tajikistan.

The Afghan Finance Minister said that Finance Commission had decided to change the currency of the country.

AUGUST

Caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan (17 July - 19 October), Moeen Qureshi, offered Rs. 10 million for emergency aid to Afghanistan.

The Afghan Deputy Foreign Minister discussed trade routes to the Central Asian Republics with Pakistani officials.

A convoy of 40 trucks carrying 540 MT of wheat aid from Pakistan, part of the food assistance promised by former Prime Minister of Pakistan (step down on 17 July), Nawaz Sharif, arrived in the Afghan capital.

The Iranian Vice President announced his country's readiness to help Afghanistan in its reconstruction, as well as in the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas in the country.

WHO donated medicines worth Afs. 31.5 million to the Afghan

Public Health Ministry.

A consignment consisting of 652 MT of wheat was handed over to a representative of the Afghan government at the Pak-Afghan border.

SEPTEMBER

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, visited a refugee camp in Iran and called for much greater international assistance for reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Ms. Ogata said her office had not decreased its assistance for Afghan refugees in Pakistan despite growing demands on its resources elsewhere in the world. UNHCR would continue helping refugees until repatriation to Afghanistan was completed.

Indonesian Ambassador to Kabul said that Indonesia would contribute US\$ 5 million to Afghanistan.

A four-member Afghan delegation headed by the Finance Minister visited the United States for talks with officials of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

OCTOBER

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia pledged extensive support to the Afghan President for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The World Health Organization (WHO) appealed for US\$ 1 million to curb cholera in Afghanistan.

Heads of International NGO's providing aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan agreed, in a meeting held in Geneva, to continue aid for the refugees till 1995.

The Afghan President stated that Afghanistan needs US\$ 4 billion for reconstruction.

A US\$ 600 million UN program for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan was presented to the Ministry of Planning in Kabul.

Pakistan dispatched approximately 100 MT of relief goods consisting of 4,500 each of blankets, bed-sheets and pillows as well as some 8 MT of medicine to Afghanistan.

A group of American educationalists, including the Vice Chancellor of the Nebraska University and the head of the political sciences Department visited Kabul. They assured the Government of cooperation in assisting the re-establishment of educational institutions and opening of modern and equipped professional colleges in various parts of Afghanistan.

The Afghan Foreign Minister returned to Kabul after a month-long official visit to the United States, where he had addressed the UN General Assembly in New York. He rebuked the UN and western countries for their apathy towards financing the reconstruction.

NOVEMBER

The Girls School in Jalalabad, Nangarhar has been reopened after being repaired with assistance from Afghanistan Nothilfe and GTZ.

The UN issued an appeal for US \$59.8 million to meet the humanitarian needs of the Afghan people over the winter period. This appeal is to cover the following programs: repatriation of refugees, demining operations and provision of food, shelter, health facilities, fertilizer and basic education.

Sotirios Mousouris announced that some 68,000 mines laid in a total area of 29 square kilometers have been defused over all areas of Afghanistan since 1990.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, announced a donation of Rs. 100 million and 10,000 MT sugar to the people of Afghanistan.

Turkey promised to provide emergency aid to Afghanistan during the winter as well as scholarships to 100 Afghan students.

USAID announced that they were closing down all activities in Pakistan and Afghanistan and the mission in Islamabad would close in June 1994.

DECEMBER

Pakistan, Turkey and Iran offered assistance to Afghanistan in the rehabilitation of its power sector.

The UN decided to suspend its convoys of wheat and foodstuffs to Kabul until the stoppage of fighting in the eastern and north-eastern districts of Kabul.

The UN sent a fact-finding mission to Jalalabad to look the situation of 5,000 displaced Afghans, who had sought shelter in Jalalabad due to continued fighting in Sarobi and Tagab districts.

In response to the UNOCHA appeal, the Australian High Commissioner in Pakistan announced a 4 million dollar relief and rehabilitation package for Afghanistan and Afghan refugees for 1993-1994.

## MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

### JANUARY

Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar threatened to shoot down planes if the Afghan government failed to release all its prisoners.

The Afghan government forces launched a major offensive in areas in the east of Kabul (Butkhak, Hoodkhel, Arzan Qimat and Bagrami areas), controlled by Hezb-i-Islami, and claimed the capture of several strategic positions. This was denied by Hezb-i-Islami sources. The Defence Ministry spokesman said they had carried out the attack because Hezb-i-Islami was responsible for the daily rocket attacks on the city which killed tens of people and injured hundreds. At least 18 people were killed in the fighting.

The Afghan government said one of its aircraft bombed the headquarters of the Hezb-i-Islami leader, Gulbaddin Hekmatyar, at Charasyab, about 15 miles south of the city.

Hezb-i-Islami claimed that its forces had captured the Kabul military academy and other important strategic installations after three days of fighting with Government troops.

The Afghan Government launched a new offensive south of Kabul against Hezb-i-Islami forces.

The Afghan Government launched another fresh offensive against Hezb-i-Islami forces with helicopter gun ships and artillery.

### FEBRUARY

Despite a reported cease-fire, Afghan Defence Ministry forces clashed with forces of Hezb-i-Wahdat at close range in Kabul.

The Afghan Government forces captured strategic positions in the west of Kabul and the headquarters of the Shia Hezb-i-Wahdat in the Social Sciences Institute following a fresh offensive.

Afghan Government forces recaptured positions on Shir Darwaza hill to the south of the capital after heavy fighting against Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar.

### APRIL

Troops of the Kabul Garrison were dispatched to the Shahrara heights to remove an unauthorized armed group which was not attached to any of the Mujahideen groups.

MAY

Government planes bombed opposition forces in Charasiab, Sarobi and Bagrami.

Commander Mawlawi Siddiqullah of Harkat-i-Islami captured 12 Arabs, mostly from Algeria, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. One of the arrested Arabs said they had come to Afghanistan from Peshawar to escape arrest in the wake of the Pakistani crackdown.

JUNE

The Governor of Herat, Commander Ismail Khan, indicated his intention of taking control of the security of Herat-Kandahar highway. His forces reached Dilaram, the border of Farah and Helmand province.

Afghan soldiers belonging to the Nangarhar Shura were deployed at Torkham border and on the Torkham-Jalalabad road to improve security.

As a result of joint operation by Jamiat-i-Islami and Hezb-i-Islami the provincial capital of Helmand province was cleared of the former militia and bandit groups.

Members of the Afghan Defence Ministry Commission held their first meeting, presided over by the Afghan President.

JULY

The former Defence Minister, Ahmad Shah Masood, said that he would accept the post of Defence Minister if re-elected by Mujahideen commanders.

SEPTEMBER

More troops were sent by Commander Ismail Khan, Governor of Herat, to the bordering provinces - Badghis and Faryab - to disarm and collect weapons from those people still active in the area.

The Afghan Prime Minister offered the position of Defence Minister to Commander Ismail Khan, Governor of Herat province.

OCTOBER

An eight-member Afghan military delegation headed by the acting Afghan Chief of Army Staff visited Islamabad for a week.

NOVEMBER

Almost 70 soldiers, including three generals, fled to Tajikistan to escape factional fighting in Shirkhan Bandar, Kunduz Province.

After a week fighting, Shirkhan Bandar, a town on the Aumo River separating Tajikistan from Afghanistan, fell to a Commander of Prof. Sayyaf's Ittehad-i-Islami faction.

DECEMBER

The Afghan Defence Ministry claimed to be in control of Tagab after four weeks of fighting with forces led by the Afghan Prime Minister.

A leader of Hezb-i-Islami Hekmatyar said two Russian made helicopters carrying more than 40 soldiers landed on an isolated hill to the west of Lata Band, 25 km east of Kabul, to cut Hezb-i-Islami's supply route. It was also said that the troops had failed to fulfill their mission.

## POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

### JANUARY

The US special envoy to Afghanistan, Peter Thomson, said that the new US administration's policy towards Afghanistan would remain the same as that of the Bush administration.

The Iranian deputy foreign minister visited Kabul to try to reconcile the Hezb-i-Wahdat with President Rabbani.

Burhanuddin Rabbani was sworn in as the President of Afghanistan at an official ceremony in the capital attended by some 1,000 representatives of Hal-o-Aqd Shura.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan (step down on July 17) of Pakistan and President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan, conveyed their congratulations to President Rabbani on his election as the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan for a two year term.

Pakistan's Interior Minister decided to deport Arab veterans of the Afghan Jihad, who are living in Pakistan without permits.

Some Afghan leaders expressed their unhappiness over the Pakistan government's decision to order Afghan political parties to shut down their offices in NWFP by 31 January. However, the decision was welcomed by the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan.

The Afghan peace mission led by General Ghulam Gul Musleh who reached Peshawar in a bid to convince Mujahideen leaders to meet for talks on the country's future, received a setback when Mawlavi Khalis refused to attend and Sebghatullah Mojadeddi demanded the resignation of President Rabbani before any dialogue.

Two nationals of France and Saudi Arabia were arrested by Pakistani political authorities in north Waziristan agency while trying to enter Afghanistan without valid travel documents.

The body of Afghan vice President, Ustad Mir Hamza, who died in Peshawar from a brain hemorrhage, was flown to Kabul.

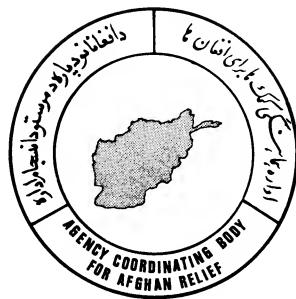
The Afghan government commented that it had made no decision as yet to appoint Prof. Sayyaf or Pir Gailani as the new Prime Minister.

Mujahideen leader, Mawlavi Nabi Mohammadi, arrived in Jalalabad

# **ACBAR**

## **NEWS SUMMARY ON AFGHANISTAN**

### **1993**



**AGENCY COORDINATING BODY FOR AFGHAN RELIEF**

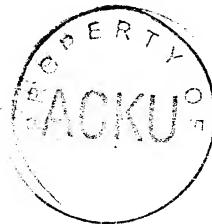
**2 REHMAN BABA ROAD  
UNIVERSITY TOWN  
PESHAWAR**

**TEL: (0521) 44392 / 40839**

**FEBRUARY 1994**

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I am pleased to make available a summary of the significant news events - extracted from The News, Frontier Post, Muslim and The Nation - related to Afghanistan for 1993.

Following presentation of 1992's main "events of note" in a single document, it was felt that this should be continued for 1993.

For easy access, the document has been listed under five headings (by month):

- Aid and Economic Developments;
- Military Developments;
- Political Developments;
- Security Matters; and
- Other News.

It is hoped that the document will prove useful and of significant value.

Charles MacFadden  
Executive Director  
February 1994



## SELECTED EVENTS OF 1993

### **2 JANUARY**

Burhanuddin Rabbani sworn in as the Afghan President.

### **1 FEBRUARY:**

Two international and two local staff of the UN were killed at Surkh Diwal, Nangarhar.

### **7 MARCH:**

Islamabad Peace Accord was signed by all major Mujahideen parties

### **20 MAY:**

Afghan leaders in Jalalabad city reached agreement on the formation of Afghan cabinet.

### **17 JUNE:**

Gulbaddin Hekmatyar sworn in as Afghan Prime Minister.

### **JULY:**

109 confirmed cases of cholera in Kabul and 222 in the northern city of Pul-i-Khumri was reported.

### **17 AUGUST:**

A tripartite agreement between Afghanistan, Pakistan and UNHCR was signed in Islamabad.

### **1 SEPTEMBER:**

The US Ambassador to Pakistan along with Islamabad based Ambassadors and High Commissioners of Australia, United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada, Germany and the European Economic Community visited Kabul.

### **7 SEPTEMBER:**

Commander Haji Shomali Khan, Deputy Governor of Nangarhar, was shot dead.

### **25 OCTOBER:**

The UN Action Plan for US\$ 600 million was presented to the Ministry of Planning in Kabul.

### **NOVEMBER:**

USAID announced that they were closing down all activities in Pakistan and Afghanistan and the mission in Islamabad would close in June 1994.

### **11 NOVEMBER:**

The UN issued an appeal for US \$59.8 million to meet the humanitarian needs of the Afghan people over the winter period.

### **15 DECEMBER:**

The NWFP government handed over the responsibility of issuing permit for supplying all types of goods to Afghanistan to the federal government and Ministry of SAFRON.

### **MID DECEMBER:**

The UN sent a fact-finding mission to Jalalabad to look the situation of 5,000 displaced Afghans fled from Sarobi and Tagab districts to Jalalabad.